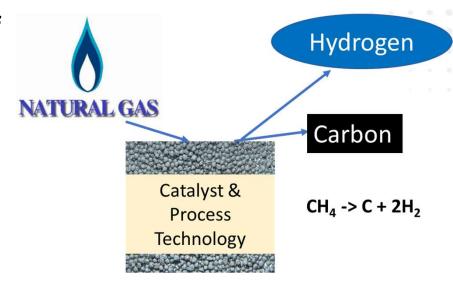
Production of carbon and hydrogen from natural gas via catalytic pyrolysis



PI: Ranjani Siriwardane, U. S. Department of Energy, National Energy Technology Lab Team Members: Jarrett Riley and Chris Atallah

Project Vision

We are solving issues with catalytic pyrolysis of methane by developing a low cost, durable catalyst with high methane conversion to H₂ that also produces valuable carbons.



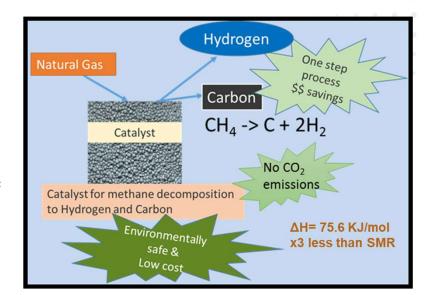
Disclaimer: "This report was prepared as an account of work sponsored by an agency of the United States Government. Neither the United States Government nor any agency thereof, nor any of their employees, makes any warranty, express or implied, or assumes any legal liability or responsibility for the accuracy, completeness, or usefulness of any information, apparatus, product, or process disclosed, or represents that its use would not infringe privately owned rights. Reference herein to any specific commercial product, process, or service by trade name, trademark, manufacturer, or otherwise does not necessarily constitute or imply its endorsement, recommendation, or favoring by the United States Government or any agency thereof. The views and opinions of authors expressed herein do not necessarily state or reflect those of the United States Government or any agency thereof."



The Concept - Catalytic methane pyrolysis (CMP)



- ► Catalyst decomposes methane to produce valuable products, H₂ and carbon
- ▶ Operates at 650-750°C and mildly endothermic
- ▶ Project focus Develop thermo catalytic H2 production process that is more economical than current commercial SMR H₂ production process
- Final project targets (not funded)
 - Construct a prototype reactor
 - High pressure reactor with catalyst feed capability at high temperature
 - catalyst loading > 3 Kg and I.D > 9 cm and > 186 cm height
 - Continuous operation in the prototype reactor to validate catalyst lifetime that satisfies < 1.5 \$ / kg H2
 - Conceptual design of a pilot plant to demonstrate the technoeconomic merits



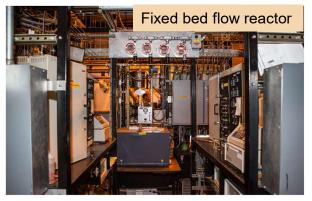


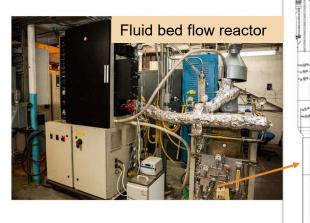
The Team



- ▶ National Energy technology lab/U.S. Department of Energy
 - Develop/prepare catalysts, conduct fixed bed and fluidized bed testing, material characterization







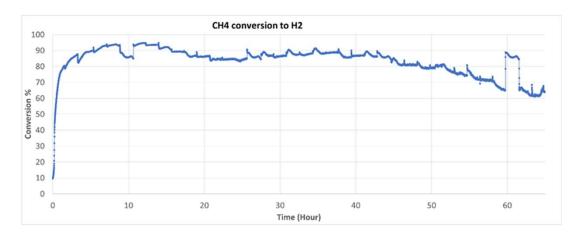
- Industrial partner Birla carbon USA
 - Corporative research agreement with NETL/DOE funded by EERE
 - Analyze carbons, application tests and techno economic analysis



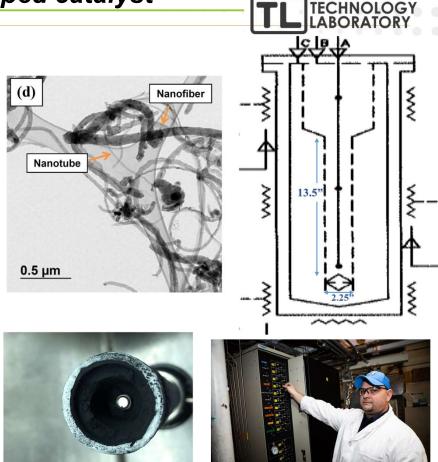
Main results and concept updates from last year

- long term fluidized bed tests with NETL developed catalyst

Percentage of CH4 conversion to H2 during 65 hr. fluid bed methane pyrolysis test with NETL catalyst (425 g) at 700 C



- High methane conversion 80-90% to H2 for about 50 hrs. and over 60% for 65 hrs.
- Carbon was collected continuously in the filters during the test
- Carbon were valuable nano fibers and nano tubes



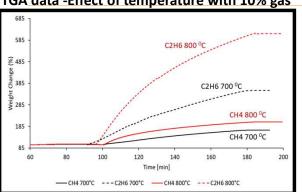


1/11/2021

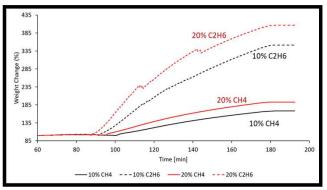
Main results and concept updates from last year

Effect of ethane on methane pyrolysis

TGA data -Effect of temperature with 10% gas



TGA data- Effect of concentration at 700 °C

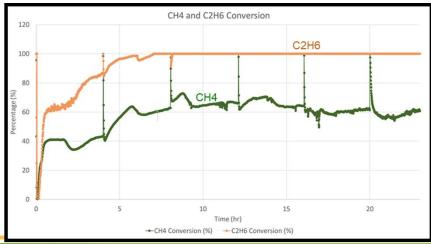


TGA methane and ethane pyrolysis comparisons

- Ethane decomposition rates are significantly higher than the rates with methane
- Higher temperature has a significant increase in ethane decomposition
- Concentration has some effect but not significant as temperature effect

Fluid bed data with methane and ethane (4:1 conc. ratio) at 700 °C

- 100 % conversion of ethane to H2
- Higher conversion of ethane than methane
- Higher H2 effluent concentration



Additional results

- Evaluated Low-cost formulations: cost 4 times less than the original
 - Slightly lower but acceptable TGA performance
- Preliminary systems analysis
 - Heat required for the process can be generated using less than 20% product H2 avoiding CO2 emissions
 - Carbon selling price plays a major role in the break-even-H2 selling price.
 - H2 selling price better than SMR (<\$2/kg) even with low carbon selling prices (> \$1/kg)
 - Catalyst recycle is not necessary at a catalyst price of \$8/kg or less.
 - Advantages over SMR -
 - Increased efficiency and lower net energy requirements coupled with lower CO2 emissions
 - Lower breakeven H2 selling price



Challenges and Potential Technical Partnerships



Challenges

- Carbon purity
- Catalyst disposal procedures and cost
- Gas separations (e.g., methane and H2) to obtain 100% H2
- Performance evaluation in a prototype reactor with continuous H2 production
- Scale up and commercialization
- Current industrial partner Birla carbon USA primary interest in carbon products
- ▶ Need potential partners to commercialize the process to utilize hydrogen



T2M



Timeline

Task	Scheduled date (Start date –July 31, 2020)	Status
Conduct preliminary ASPEN analysis	4 months	Complete
Performance with low-cost formulations	6 months	Complete
Evaluation of feed gas composition (ethane and propane)	8 months	Partially complete
Optimization of reaction conditions –particle size, P, T,	8 months	Partially complete
Economic Evaluation	12 months	In progress

Final goal - Demonstrate the technology for continuous H2 production with an industrial partner in a pilot scale unit

